THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 535.] WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1797. [VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT
FOR MAN AND HORSE,
On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,
By WILLIAM ALLEN.

FOR SALE,

The tract of LAND on which I now live, lying about two miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road, containing two hundred acres; it is well watered and timbered, about 50 acres cleared—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber who now resides on the premises.

FRANCIS DILL.

tf March 24.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Lotuit creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2300 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or,

JOHN W. HOLT, attn. in fact

13 tf for THOS. HOLT.

The managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery having announced to the public, that the drawing of that lottery will certainly commence the 10th June next—Adventurers in the Lexington Chances of Insurance Lottery, will take notice, that agreeably to the original plan thereof, the drawing of the former will determine the fate of the tickets of the latter.

*** A few Tickets remain on hand which may be had on application to the

MANAGERS.

Lexington, May 22, 1797

WOODFORD COUNTY,
May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1797.

John Jacison complainant,
AGAINST
John Briscoe defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney; it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Versailles.

(A Copy) Teste

T. TURPIN, Clk.

Three Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from Lexington in April last, a bright bay mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, natural trotter, a small star in her face, and if I am not mistaken she has one white foot, had on a large bell, tied with a string of broad cloth, when rode she blows her breath very hard, thod all round, branded on the near shoulder. Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, or gives such information that I get her, shall have the above reward.

LAWSON M. CULLOUGH.

June 20. tf

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Twins, about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoins a tract advertized by mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19. tf

Notice.

THE Partnership of *Thomas Posey, John Logan,* and *Baker Ewing,* trading under the firm of *Thomas Posey & Co.* was dissolved the first day of April last, and the books and papers thereof placed in the hands of Baker Ewing & John Posey for adjustment. The subscribers therefore earnestly requests such persons as are indebted to said partnership to make immediate payment of their respective balances, in order that they may be enabled to discharge the debts due by said firm.

EWING & POSEY.

Frankfort June 3w

A NEW STORE.

I HAVE just received into my care in the brick house, lately occupied by mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries and Queen's Ware; which I am authorized to sell upon the lowest terms for Cash, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full proof Whiskey, Salt, Sugar, and good Flour in barrels; for which said articles of produce, a generous price will be given. I have also Iron and Nails left in my hands, to be sold for Cash. A few good Horses under seven years old, will be wanted.

AMOS EDWARDS.

Bourbon, March, 1797. tf

LAST NOTICE.

The partnership of M'Coun & Castleman has been some time dissolved, by mutual consent, which was made known by a former advertisement. All persons indebted to them, are earnestly requested to make payment of their respective accounts to James M'Coun, before the 10th of April next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, as no further indulgence can be given.

JAMES M'COUN,
JOHN CASTLEMAN.

March 22.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or notes, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND.

March 16, 1797. tf

MASON COUNTY, *ss.*
March court, 1797.

David Blanchard Complainant
AGAINST
William Tebbs, heir at law to John Tebbs, and Thomas Carviss, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Tebbs, not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of next court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be advertized in one of the Kentucky Gazette's for two months successively—another posted at the court house door, of this county, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington, some Sunday immediately after divine service, or the complainants bill will be taken for confessed;—It appearing to the court that the former order made herein, was not executed.

(A Copy) Teste

I. MARSHALL jun. C. M. C.

For Sale,

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

OF SOIL EQUAL TO ANY IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY,

LYING in Clarke county, on the waters of Stoner, near Bramblet's lick, and containing two farms, consisting of about sixty-six acres cleared—with springs, gardens, orchards, meadows, necessary and convenient Houses and a most Excellent Mill Seat. The terms may be made known by applying to the subscribers, living on the premises, or to Mr. Garland Bullock in Lexington.——Immediate possession will be given.

DAVID GIST.
PATTERSON BULLOCK.

June 2, 1797. tf, 3t.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 20, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Hawthorn dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said decedent, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that provision may be made for the discharge thereof.

JAMES HAWTHORN, } Exors.
THOMAS HAWTHORN, }

Lexington, June 13, 1797. 3tJuly

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

IN THIS STATE—

5000 acres on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's station.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's station.

1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatherman's settlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

ALSO,

200 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of Tennessee river.

This will inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tennessee—and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.

Feb. 2. tf

To be Sold on low terms,

Three hundred acres of excellent, and beautiful lying LAND, in Franklin county, about six miles from Frankfort; and one and a half miles from Sanders's mills—about thirty acres cleared, and under good fence, three of which is well set with timothy, several good gabbins; well watered; the land may be seen and the terms made known, by applying to Maj. Thomas Gist, or the subscriber, living near said Land.

ROBERT PATTESON.

Franklin county, April 29. tf

FOR SALE,

That noted tract of LAND, English's station, containing four hundred acres, three miles from the Crab orchard, supposed to be equal, if not superior to any in the district, for a public house; as the land is of good quality, a great part of it would make excellent meadow; the range is good both winter and summer, and from its situation, no doubt will be permanent; well watered with springs; a good seat for a distillery, and Dick's river runs through the tract; eighty or ninety acres now in order for cropping. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber at Madison court house.

Spencer Griffin.

April 21. tf 3

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28. tf13

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12. tf

FOR SALE,

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

VALUABLE LAND,

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Mason, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Greene. The taxes shall be paid, and other incumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorited to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by subscription,

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

KENTUCKY LAWS.

IT is proposed, that this edition shall contain only the Laws that are of a general nature, and will consist of the laws lately revised, and to be revised; there will be no more given of local or private laws, than their titles and time of passage. From the best calculations, it will extend to about six hundred pages.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two Numbers, large Octavo, with a neat letter, on good paper, and bound in boards. The first Number to contain all the laws of a General Nature already revised.

II. The price to Subscribers will be Three Dollars; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the Second Number.

III. The work will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for, and the first Number completed with all possible dispatch; the second will be delayed until the revisal is finished.

IV. If the laws do not exceed five hundred Pages, there will be added an appendix, containing an Abstract of the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, taken from the most Approved Authors, with the different forms of process in that office; as well as the most useful forms of conveyancing, &c. There will also be added, a copious index, whereby any article may be easily found by inspection; and the Constitution of this State and the United States will be prefixed.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one extra.

As the form in which the Acts of Assembly have been printed, renders them not only unhandy to carry about, but also more liable to injury and therefore less durable; and as it is probable that the general laws will hereafter remain a considerable length of time with little or no alteration; it is the object of this work to remedy those evils, by furnishing them in a portable form, and of durable materials.

JOHN BRADFORD.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Fayette, March 18th 1797.

Alexander Cleveland, Complainant,
Against
James Patton, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE said Defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court—and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the second Monday in August next, to answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teste

(LEVI TODD.

STRAYED from Lexington, about the 20th of April last, a small dark red COW, four years old this spring, a piece taken off the under side of each ear, so as to make them in the shape of a Fox's ears. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, or give such information that he may get her, shall have a reward of Two Dollars.

B. J. Bradford.

Lexington, May 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Mr. Smith in answer to Mr. Nicholas.

2. The next article of complaint was with respect to contraband goods. If gentleman will consult the law of nations, they will find, that the articles mentioned in the British treaty are by the law of nations contraband articles. They will find that in all the treaties with Denmark and Sweden; Great Britain had made the same stipulation. Indeed the gentleman had acknowledged, that it was so stated by some writers on the law of nations; but he wished to derogate from the authority of those writers in the same way as Mr. Genet, in his correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, had called them worm eaten folio's and musty aphorisms; to Vatel, might be added Valin's ordinances, a very respectable work in France. How then, can the gentleman with truth say, we have deviated from the law of nations?

3. The last point which the gentleman took notice of, was, the provision article. There was no doubt that the government would never allow provisions to be deemed contraband, except when going to a besieged or blockaded port. Though he made this declaration, yet it was but candid to acknowledge, that this was stated by Vatel to be the law of nations. [He read an extract from Vattel.]

When this was stated by Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, our then minister in London, Mr. Pinckney acknowledged it to be so stated in Vatel, but very ingenuously argued, that France could not be considered in the situation mentioned in Vatel, since provisions was cheaper there than in England, and therefore the case did not apply. When our envoy was sent to London, both parties were tenacious on this ground. Our minister was unwilling to agree to this construction of the law of nations, but the British minister insisted upon it, and if there had not been some compromise the negotiation must have been broken off and a war probably ensued. The result was, therefore, that, without admitting it to be the law of nations it was agreed that where provisions were contraband by the law of nations, they should be paid for, but not confiscated as the law of nations (admitting that construction) would have authorized. Therefore some advantage was secured to France—for if Great Britain had confiscated our vessels going to France with provisions, it would certainly have damped the ardor of our citizens employed in that commerce; but under this regulation, our merchants were certain of being paid for their cargoes, whether they arrived in France, or were carried into England. These were the 3 grounds of objection which the gentleman from Virginia had stated as grounds of complaint by the French, against the British treaty.

Before he went further, he would observe, that admitting (which he did not admit) that there had been solid grounds of objection against the British treaty, before it was ratified, yet they ought now to be closed. It had received a full discussion at the time it had been carried into effect, was become the law of the land, and was generally approved of by the country. Why then, endeavor to stir up the feelings of the public against it by alledging it to be just cause of complaint? If the committee wanted any proof of the approbation which that instrument had received, he thought it might be gathered from the general approbation which had been given of the administration of the late president on his retirement from office, in doing which, the people had doubtless taken into view the whole of his conduct. Nor did he think the people had shewn any hostility to the treaty in the late election of members to that house. Indeed he believed that the approbation which the treaty received increased in proportion as the subject came to be understood. Admitting further, that the treaty had changed the existing state of things between G. Britain & France, by having granted commercial favors to Great Britain by the 2d article of our treaty with France, the same favors would immediately attach to France, so that she could have no reason to complain on that ground. Indeed France had herself new modified the treaty betwixt that country and this, and had taken to herself what she deemed to be the favors granted to Great Britain. (Mr. S. read the decree on this subject, of 2d March last.)

Mr. Smith said, he believed he had examined all the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, relative to the treaty, which were essential to the subject under consideration. He did not wish to go much farther on the present occasion, because he agreed with him, that it was proper they should keep themselves as cool and calm as the nature of the case would admit; but he thought whilst so much deference was paid to the feelings of France, some respect ought to be paid to the feelings of America. He hoped the people of America would always retain a proper respect and consideration for their national character; and however earnestly he wished that the differences subsisting between the two countries might be amicably settled, yet, he trusted that our national dignity would never be at so low an ebb, as to submit to the insults and indignities of any nation whatever. In saying this, he expressed his hearty wish to keep the door of negotiation with France uncloset; but at the same time he strongly recommended to take every necessary step to place us in a situation to defend ourselves, provided she should still persist in her haughty demeanor.

He trusted they would convince the French and every other nation, that they were determined to preserve the right of self government, and that they were able to frustrate every attempt which should be made to influence our councils. That such attempts had been made he knew some gentlemen would deny, but to him it was evident that all the ministers of France, who had resided in this country, had endeavored to obtain an undue influence over our affairs. It was now become a serious question, whether we were to make concessions to France of the most humiliating nature, and thereby provoke future aggression, or act a firm and determined part, in expressing our indignation at their insults, and resolving to resist them if they were persisted in.

He did not wish unnecessarily, he said, to excite indignation; but it was necessary on this occasion, to take particular notice of the insulting speech of president Barras, in reply to Mr. Monroe's valedictory, a speech evidently calculated to separate the American people from their government.

After the Directory knew that Mr. Monroe was no longer the minister of this country, after he had presented his letters of recall, and Mr Pinckney had presented his letters of credence—after the minister of foreign affairs, De la Croix, had said that they considered America as having no minister in France, the president of the Directory delivered the insulting speech above alluded to, in which he told our late minister, at a public audience, in the presence of several foreign ministers, to go home and tell his government "*that his country owed its liberty to France.*" We have never denied said Mr. S. that we received great services from France; but was it not degrading to this country that their late minister should be thus addressed. The address was thro' out couched in terms studiously marked with indignities to this country, and an attempt to separate the people from the government.

Notwithstanding all this, the gentleman from Virginia is wonderfully afraid of using language which might irritate France: Mr. S. wished France had not given just cause of irritation, but those who had read the correspondence which had been laid before them, for a few years past, must have seen reiterated insults to this country.

It was sufficient to call to their recollection the many indelicate and offensive expressions used by the various French ministers, in their diplomatic letters. Indeed, were he inclined to aggravate the aggressions we had received, he might display a whole volume of Genet's abuse. He should, however, satisfy himself by presenting some elegant extracts from the letters of citizen Adet. Mr. S. here quoted a number of offensive epithets and expressions, such as *disguised under a cloak of neutrality, the veil of dissimulation, tyrannical and homicidal rage, insidious proclamation of neutrality, the chicanery of its courts, presenting a poignard to cut the throat of its ally, all submission to the will of England, prostituting its neutrality, &c. &c.*

Mr. S. said, as he knew indecent and harsh language always recoiled upon those who used it, he did not wish to adopt it; but at the same time, it was due to ourselves, to express our feelings with a proper degree of strength and spirit. He was not in the habit of quoting any thing from M. Genet, but there was one expression of his which he thought contained good advice, "all this accommodation and humility, all this condescension attains no end."

After the gentleman from Virginia had dwelt sufficiently upon the danger of irritating the French, he had emphatically called upon us to recollect our weakness. It might have been as well if he had left that to have been discovered from another quarter. He hoped we had sufficient confidence in the means of defence which we possessed, if driven to the last resort; and he believed, if there was any one more certain way of provoking war than another, it was that of proclaiming our own weakness.

He hoped such a language would now be spoken as would make known to the French government, that the government and people of this country were one, and that they would repel any attempt to gain an influence over our councils and government. The gentleman had said that there did not appear to be any design of this kind, and had endeavored to do away what was stated as the opinion in France, in General Pinckney's letter. He did not mean to rest this altogether upon the reports of an emigrant, whom General Pinckney mentions as having represented this country divided, and of no greater consequence than Genoa or Geneva, but he took the whole information into view. [He read the extract relative to this subject.]

It was evident, Mr. S. said, from this information from France, that an opinion had been industriously circulated there that the government and people of this country were divided; that the Executive was corrupt and did not pursue the interests of the people; and that they might, by perseverence, overturn the administration, and introduce a new order of things. Was not such an opinion as this, he asked, calculated to induce France to believe that she might make her own terms with us? It was well known what the French wished, and it was time to declare it plainly; his opinion was that they designed to ruin the commerce of Great Britain through us. This was evident. Their talk of the British treaty; but they suffered it to lie dormant for near twelve months, without complaining about it. Why were they silent till within a few weeks before the election of our President? Why did they commit spoliations upon our commerce long before the British treaty was ever dreamt of? Their first decree, directing spoliations of our property, and the capture of our provision ships, was on the 9th of May, 1793, a month before the provision order of Great Britain, which was dated June 8, 1793: and why have they, from that time to this, been committing spoliations on our commerce? The British treaty was published in Paris in August, 1795; a year after, in July, 1796, they determine to treat us in the same way that we suffer other nations to treat us, and this decree was not made known to our government till the October following, a few weeks before the election of President.

But this was not all; the French had pursued similar measures towards all the other neutral powers. Sweden, in consequence, had no minister in their country, and was on the eve of a rupture. The intention of the French evidently was, to compel all the neutral powers to destroy the commerce of Great Britain; but he trusted this country had more spirit than to suffer herself to be thus forced to give up her commerce with Great Britain; he trusted they would spurn any such idea.

Mr. S. hoped the observations which he had made would not be construed into a wish to see the United States and France involved in a war. He had no objection to such a measure's being taken for preserving peace betwixt the two countries as should be consistent with national honor. It was a delicate thing for them to suggest what the executive ought to do. It was out of their province to direct him. The executive had various considerations to take into view. We had injuries to complain of against France for the spoliations committed upon our commerce. If the Executive conceive we have a right to redress, that subject will of course constitute a part of our envoy's instructions. Would it then be proper, said he, for this house to interfere with the Executive, to obtrude its opinion and say, "You must give up this point; we take upon us (without any authority from the constitution) to give Carte Blanche to France, without any indemnification or redress."

The gentleman says it is the object of the amendment on the table, to recommend to the Executive to remove any inequalities in the treaties; that was alone sufficient to vote it out.

There had been no period since the revolution which had so powerfully called on Americans for that fortitude and wisdom which they knew so well how to display on great and solemn emergencies. It was not his intention to offend any one by stating the question in such strong terms: but he was persuaded that when the present situation of our affairs with respect to France was well understood, it would be found that to acquiesce in her present demands was virtually and essentially to surrender our self government and independence.

The independence of a nation, he observed, might be destroyed in various modes. Whether a preponderating influence was obtained in her councils by seduction, intrigue or terror, or by a direct and open invasion of her territories, and consequent subjugation, was immaterial: Indeed it would be safer for us if a foreign power were at once to attempt our subjugation by invasion; for, in that case, there could be but one opinion among Americans about a vigorous resistance; but the slow approaches to our subjection, but the subtle artifices of intrigue and deception, were seldom discerned by the community at large, until their pestilential effects had taken such deep root as to be with difficulty extirpated. Was it saying too much, to assert, that dictating to our government, fomenting an insurrection in our bosom, influencing the most important election, demanding a violation of our engagements, the repeal of our laws, annulling the decrees of our courts of justice, were not merely interferences with our government, but in fact attempts to usurp it? The complaints of France respecting the British treaty were the pretext, but not the real cause of her aggressions. It was idle to wink out of sight the real causes: She wished (as he had before stated) to destroy the commerce of England, and the United States were to be the instrument of accomplishing it. The United States were to be coerced into such measures as would effect this great scheme. The same policy was pursued towards the Hanse Towns and Denmark: had they made a British treaty? Were they answerable for the sins of our's? The review he had taken of the ground of controversy as to our treaty with England must have removed every impression unfavorable to our government, and evinced the unceasing efforts of France to acquire an improper ascendency over our councils, and direct them to the purposes of her own aggrandizement.

Whether or no our government ought, on principles of amity and conciliation, to equalize our treaties between England and France, was a question of an Executive nature, and was not properly before the house. An offer of such equalization would undoubtedly depend on the disposition of France to make proper and suitable equivalents.

The gentleman from Virginia had cautioned the committee against alarming the pride of France—but, exclaimed Mr. S. has America no pride? Is her sensibility so debased by prejudice or benumbed by terror as to be thrown out of view on this occasion? I trust not, I trust that American pride still maintains an important influence over our deliberations, and delicious as I am to see is yield all that is due to the influence of policy. God forbid that it should ever be supplanted by an interested and servile timerity. He thought it became the dignity of the house to support the Executive in firm and manly language. He was persuaded that a decided conduct would be the most likely to discourage aggression and repetition of insult. He recommended, not a menacing, but a firm countenance; not a bullying, but

an undaunted attitude. This would convince the world we were not to be threatened out of our rights, whereas a timid supplicating posture could not fail to invite fresh insults and humiliation.

Mr. S. said, he valued unanimity as much as other gentlemen. He was sensible that it would be peculiarly important at this juncture. It would engage the confidence of the people and fortify the negotiation. It would convince the world, that however we might differ upon speculative points of administration, there was but one sentiment, respecting our self government. It would extinguish the hopes of those who attempted to keep alive a faction in the country; it would crush the expectations of those who wished to substitute a foreign influence to the constituted authorities of the nation. But it might still be purchased by two dear a sacrifice; and he would rather have a bare majority for the report of the committee, than an unanimous vote for the amendment; so much did he reprobate its principles. He thought it of more importance that there should be an unanimity between all the departments of government, than an unanimity in the house, at the expence of its separating from the other branches of the government: but if the amendment was agreed to, it must produce a separation from the president and senate, and confirm the opinions fostered in France of a division existing between the government and people. Much therefore, as he cherished unanimity? he could not purchase it on this occasion by agreeing to a proposition of so dangerous a tendency.

Mr. Smith concluded with requesting the committee seriously to ponder on the consequence of agreeing to the amendment. It spoke the same feeble language as the address of the last session, the same timid reluctance, to express our sense of injury, the same reliance on negotiation alone; if this was all that the gentlemen on the other side proposed doing at this extraordinary session, the calling of congress would prove the most humiliating, the most calamitous measure that had ever been adopted. Better indeed had the members remained at their homes, and there in secret silence mourned over the dishonor of their country, and smothered their resentments, than be collected in a mass from all parts of the union to be thus publicly exhibited as fellow witnesses of their own shame and the indignities offered their country without the power, or even the courage to resent them. But he could not believe it possible that the committee would pursue a course so pregnant with humiliation, and he confidently pursuaded himself, that as this country had always displayed its justice, so would all parts of the house unite on this occasion to convince the world that her fortitude and firmness were equal to her justice.

MILAN, March 15.

"An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of that republic, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second 48,000, and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy.

The City of Vicenza, containing, 30,000 souls has also shewn an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The Papal Towns of Ravenna, Guibbio, and the Duchy of Guibbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane republic; and their Central Assembly has abolished the torture."

BERGAMO, March 13.

This day an event which still appears to us as a dream has taken place: the first families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have been disarmed and disbanded. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. [Similar revolutions were taking place in other territories, and from every appearance, Venice, throwing of her old hypocritical masque, bids fair soon to become a real republic.]

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Thomas Payne was to have taken passage for this country the beginning of April last, in the Dublin packet from Havre-de-Grace. An evening paper says, "the captain refused to take him on board"—possibly for fear he might turn out a Jonah, and as throwing Payne overboard might not prove as efficacious to the safety of his ship as in a former instance, he wisely declined receiving on board such a passenger.

On the 5th of March, the minister of the marine, and colonies at Paris, writ as follows to the principal commissary of the marine at Havre-de-Grace.—"You have done well, citizen in disavowing in the maritime journals, the report which had prevailed, that the French government had issued an order to seize the vessels of the U. States of America.—This false news, like many other reports, is the effect of the schemes of malevolence, or of combinations of avarice."

The intelligence (via Hamburgh, and other sources) of a revolution taking place in the aristocratic republic of Venice cannot admit of a doubt. The explosions is said to be terrible, and threaten a complete change in that government.—The Venetian territories are on the northern and western sides of the Adriatic gulph, which is narrow, and not much more in its whole extent than our Chesapeake—Thus, speedily will the spirit of republican liberty cross these narrow waters, and animate the people of the Morea, the ancient Grecian territory, where the flame or liberty was kindled two thousand years ago, and quenched merely by the arts of tyrants, and man being false to the cause of man.

"The news of the late defeat of the archduke Charles (says the postscript to a letter from Vienna,) spread a consternation and terror throughout this capital, that is inconceivable. The people immediately began to pack up their effects, and were quitting the capital with as much precipitation as if the enemy were at the gates."

June 8.

Captain Charles White, late of the Trio, which was condemned at the Havanna, arrived yesterday from the above place in the Flora. He informs us that one of the Carthagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he sailed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above, is also received by Capt. White of the Suffolk, who, in the lat. of 28. between the Florida shore and the Bohemia banks, fell in with three Spanish frigates and a four gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattered vessels of the above convoy; as the English, not being able to man the whole, had stripped several of the ships of their valuables, and then let them go—This was communicated to Capt. White by the Spanish commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by capt. Church, of his maj-sty's frigate Topaz, who on the 2d. inst boarded capt. White, and gave him similar information, to the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken, was supposed to be about 25 sail.

Capt. White, on his outward bound passage, was peept at and shot at by several French picaroons—but, the weight of his metal kept them at a safe distance.

Notice,

THAT the subscriber wishes to establish a town on a tract of land called Gullittsburg, in Campbell county, on the Ohio river, directly opposite to Judge Symm's settlement, at the North bend: and that we will make application to the court of the said county, at their next October court for the purposes aforesaid.

CAVE JOHNSON.

June 24, 1797. *2am3m

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Lulbulgrud, near the old Gelds, a dark bay Horse, nine years old, branded M, on the near shoulder, and a scar on the same side, some saddle spots—appraised to 10l.

Also a dark bay Mare, 7 years old, neither docked nor branded—appraised to 8l.

* Joseph Wilkerson.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, June 28, 1797.

FROM FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,
(A News-Paper printed at Cincinnati.)

It is said capt. George Demlar is on his march from Detroit with a company of artillery, and is hourly expected here.—We hear he is destined for the Natchez.—Probably he is going to reconnoitre the situation of our FRIEND Gayoso, who refused to let Mr. Ellicott run the boundary line.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, June 26.

PRIZES,

Of 10 dollars, No. 523, 847, 888, 1915, 2540, 2616.

Of 6 dollars, No. 642, 758, 914, 1035, 1101, 1227, 1562, 1936.

BLANKS.

No. 112, 205, 297, 533, 628, 825 913, 1027, 1232, 1497, 1498, 1537, 1575, 1721, 1748, 1773, 182 , 1944, 2.66, 2124, 2149, 2180, 2253, 2390, 2413, 2474, 2597, 2694, 2800, 2925, 2933.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, June 27.

PRIZES,

Of 20 dollars, No. 2267.
Of 15 dollars, No. 45, 748, 1897,
Of 12 dollars, No. 6, 2210.
Of 6 dollars, No. 143, 312, 487, 1281, 1542, 2520.

BLANKS.

No. 25, 156, 210, 680, 696, 981, 1109, 1115, 1120, 1170, 1327, 1541, 1534, 1611, 1659, 1813, 1893, 2253, 2268, 2255, 2493, 2032, 2054, 2917.

Notice,

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes, will meet on Tuesday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at an improvement made by John Holder, in a preemption of 400 acres of land, on one of the West branches of Licking creek, about six miles east of Bryan's station—then and there to take the depositions of witnesses, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and in conformity to the laid recited act.

* JOHN KEITH.

Notice is hereby given, that an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington in the Northwestern territory, returnable on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels & effects, rights and credits of Edward Harris of Washington, and state of Kentucky, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory,) at the suit of William Parker of Allegany county & commonw of Pennsylvania, Cabinet-maker, which was levied by the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on sundry lots and parts of shares of land in the Ohio company, situate in the said county of Washington, as by the return of the said sheriff will at large appear. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said Harris shall appear, by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid suit within the time by law prescribed, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands so attached will be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Marietta this 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, *Prothonotary.*
§3v PAUL FEARING, *Attorney.*

Notice is hereby given, that an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington, in the Northwestern territory, returnable on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels, and effects, rights and credits of John May of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory,) at the suit of James Smith, of Harrison county, and state of Virginia, Carpenter, which was levied by the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on one share of land in the Ohio company's purchase, which has its eight acre lot, No. 118, and also on a dwelling house in Marietta. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said May shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid suit, within the time by law prescribed, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands and house so attached will be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for the same. Dated at Marietta, in the territory aforesaid, the 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, *Prothonotary.*
§3w PAUL FEARING, *Attorney.*

Notice is hereby given, that I shall make application to the county court of Garrard, for an order to establish a town at the Cross roads, where the road from Lexington to the Crab Orchard crosses the road leading from Danville to Madison court house.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

June 2, 1797. 2am3t.

I HEREBY caution all persons against taking an assignment on a note given by me to Anthony Rogers, for the payment of twenty-five pounds, on the 26th of July, 1797, he having failed to comply with his contract—in consequence of which, the above note was given.

Samuel Anderson.

June 27, 1797. *3trw

Notice.

That commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, will meet at the house of the subscriber, on the 4th day of July, between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the most Northwardly corner of a survey made on the settlement right of Dominic Flanigan, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WILLIAM CHINN.

June 12, 1797. *

Taken up by the subscriber, on the waters of Stepstone creek, a sorrel mare with a blaze face, judged to be 3 years old this spring, above thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceivable; appraised 19 12l.—June 6.

‡ ABIJAH BROOKS.
Montgomery county.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Chaplain's fork, in Mercer county, a bay Mare, thirteen hands one inch high, six years old, a small star, near hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder MR in a piece, trots natural—appraised to 12l, 10s.

THOMAS HOFF.

¶ Take Notice, that the company mentioned in the Kentucky Gazette of the 14th, who were to meet on the last day of this instant, at Washington, in order to cross the Ohio next morning for Wheeling, have prolonged the time of meeting at said place, until the 10th day July next, at which time they will be certain of meeting in order to proceed as before mentioned.

¶ June 20.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Franklin, under an act of assembly, entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of lands and for other purposes," on the sixth day of July next, at the place of the improvement of John M'Clelland's preemption, on a sinking branch of Kentucky river, about two miles nearly east of Leestown, in the county of Franklin, then and there to perpetuate testimony of certain witnesses, tending to establish the improvement and special calls of the entry made on the said pre-emption, in the name of John M'Clelland.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
WILLIAM M'CONNELL, } Att'ys.

Fayette, June 1. ¶

Notice,

IS hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Washington at the house of Mr. John Purdy on the head of Hardin's creek, in said county, on Monday the thirty first of july next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day after, in order to establish the calls in an entry of two thousand acres, made by Thomas Prather deceased; which calls are two cabbins, one built by Basil Prather and the other by the said Thomas Prather deceased—and do such other things as may be needful and necessary concerning the premises. THOMAS FREEMAN,

for the heirs of said Prather dec.

June 10. *

Notice,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Fayette county, will attend at the house of the subscriber, on the fourth day of July, between the hours one and four in the afternoon, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting a corner of the preemption of the subscriber's, near his house, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

GEORGE BRYAN.

June 12, 1797 *

Taken up by the subscriber living on Paint lick, Madison county, a black Mare, about four feet five inches high, four years old, a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock WP *some gray hairs at the root of her tail; posted and appraised to £9.*

April 15. ¶ SOLOMON TURPIN.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.—BY R. BURNES.

LIKE to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun;
Or like a bird that's here to day,
Or like the pearled dew of May;
Like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a Swan.
E'en such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass decays; the tale doth end;
The bird is flown; the dews ascend:
The hour is short; the span not long;
The Swan's near death; man's life is done.

ANECDOTE.

A Quaker lately invited a tradesman to dine with him, whom he treated with an excellent dinner, wine tobacco, &c. His guest, after drinking pretty freely, became rude and abusive to his host, insomuch that the Quaker's patience was at length exhausted, and he addressed him in the following words:—"Friend, I have given thee a meat offering, a drink offering, and burnt offering, and for thy misconduct I will now give thee a heave offering"—and immediately threw into the street, out of the parlour window.

FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land.

LYING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Colby in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

Aaron Fontaine.

tf Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

*** The whole will be sold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acre lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A. F.

JUST OPENING,

FOR SALE,

In the house formerly occupied by Benjamin S. Cox as a Store, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the Old Court House,

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS adapted to the season; NAILS &c. WINDOW GLASS 10 by 12 and 9 by 11; also a variety of SADDLERY—Saddles of different descriptions, Saddle-Bags, Martingals, Bridles of every description, &c. also a cask of PORT WINE.—All will be disposed of extremely low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

The Public's humble servant,
NATHAN BURROWES.

Lexington, June 7.

N. B. The subscriber has a package of SADDLERY—Saddles, Saddle-Bags, Bridles, &c. that he will dispose of on very moderate terms for CASH. tf

FOR SALE.

Two likely Negroes:

A Fellow, between 21 and 24, and a Boy between 16 and 18 years of age.—Enquire of the Printer. tf.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on two bonds given by me to Jonathan Robinson;—One, for the payment of Five hundred dollars, the first day of July next,—the other for Twelve hundred and three dollars, the first day of October next, both dated some time in April last, as I am determined not to pay either of said bonds unless compelled by law—he having failed to comply with his engagement to me, in consequence of which the said bonds were given.

George Brown.

June 14, 1797. 3tt

POWDER.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of POWDER, of excellent quality, of his own manufacture; which he will dispose of at the moderate price of 4/6 per pound, by the small, with a considerable deduction, to those who purchase large quantities. He will attend with POWDER, at Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, and at Versailles, on the first day of every Woodford court.

Whereas I am credibly informed, that sundry persons have lately sold powder manufactured by others, under the character of having been manufactured by me—I hereby caution all persons at their peril, against attempting to sell such powder as my manufacture.

ELIJAH FOLEY.

June 23. 3tt

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

I have just imported

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BOOT LEGS,

Which I will sell low for CASH.

JAMES TROTTER.

Lexington, May 30, 1797.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-West of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three islands.—A stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.
JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

LODGE LOTTERY.

The Managers of the Lottery have deemed it proper to re-publish the following

SCHEME,

for raising the sum of 2250 Dollars, for the use of the LEXINGTON LODGE, No. 25.

No.	Prizes.	Dolls.		Dolls.
1	of	1500	is	1500
2	—	500	—	1000
3	—	250	—	750
3	—	100	—	300
12	—	50	—	600
30	—	25	—	750
100	—	20	—	2000
170	—	15	—	2550
251	—	10	—	2510
449	—	6	—	2040

2 of 100 each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket 200

Dolls. 15,000

1016 Prizes } Not two Blanks to a
1984 Blanks } Prize.

3000 Tickets at 5 Dollars. 15,000

The Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes to be paid by the managers, twenty days after the lottery is drawn. A credit of one half of any number of tickets exceeding twenty, shall be given, until the Lottery shall have finished drawing. Prizes drawn and not called for within eighteen months after the Lottery is finished drawing, will be considered as a donation made to the Lexington Lodge.

The drawings of the Lottery will be published in the Kentucky papers, regularly, shewing the Blanks and Prizes.—The preparations for drawing the Lottery are going on, and will certainly commence the 10th day of June next.

A few tickets remain on hand, which may be had by applying to

JAMES MORRISON, ALEX. M'GREGOR,
EDM. BULLOCK, HUGH M'ELVAIN,
ROBT. MEDOWAN, or
WILLIAM MURRAY, JOHN FOWLER.

Managers appointed by law.

May 11, 1797.

Note Bene. Those who have been entrusted with Tickets to sell, are desired to settle, and account therefor, on or before the first day of June next.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he occupies

A FERRY,

ESTABLISHD across the Ohio river, from the mouth of Limestone creek to where the state road strikes the river from Wheeling, where he will attend on the first and fifteenth of every month, for the purpose of accommodating those gentlemen who are bound to, or from, the Eastern States by way of Wheeling. He will keep a number of boats, by means of which he can take over any number of persons at the same time, and hopes thereby to give general satisfaction.

JOHN TAYLOR.

June 1, 1797. 11tf

Warranted Boulting Cloths,

From No. 1 to No. 6, for sale at

ANDREW HOLMES's STORE,

The corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

Taken up by the subscriber living at Mud lick, in Montgomery county, a sorrel horse, 17 years old, with a star and snip, about 5 feet high, has a small place swelled on his head like the poll-evil, some saddle spots, his tail cut square, branded on the near thigh IH; appraised to 81.

Wm. Ramsay.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinson's and Thomas Harbinson's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairdstown—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing esq. living near the premises.

16tf WM. M'BRYERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING *engaged a workman from Philadelphia, perfectly acquainted with manufacturing Cordage in all its different branches, is determined to engage extensively in that business; he will therefore give the highest prices for good well cleaned HEMP and TAR, and generous wages to all such JOURNEYMEN Rope Makers as can come well recommended for their sobriety and industry. He would also wish to take a number of boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, as APPRENTICES to the said business, who shall be well clothed and comfortably boarded in the family of Mr. Dodge the manager, who has come for and is highly recommended as a man of character, and perfectly well acquainted with the management of a rope walk, and whom the subscriber has taken into partnership. As this species of manufacture will probably be continued and greatly extended in the western country, and as it is an easy and decent employment, it is hoped that many will be disposed to be instructed in so useful a branch of business.*

THOMAS HART.

tf March 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander Parker and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, }
JOHN COBURN, } Ex'rs.
JOHN BRADFORD, }

Lexington, April 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of CHARLES HARRIS & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are required to call on the subscriber for payment, in whole as the books &c. are passed.

ANDREW HOLMES.

April 16. tf

TO BE SOLD,

(BY PUBLIC AUCTION,)

IN WESTPORT, in Shelby county, at the junction of Ohio and Eighteen mile creek, by the Trustees; a proportionate number of LOTS in every part of said town, at the following times and places, (viz.) On the premises, on Thursday, the 3d of August next, if fair, if not on the next fair day; at Bairdstown, on the 8th, it being court day, and at Frankfort, on the 15th, it being also court day. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.—The terms will be more fully made known at the day of sale.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN ARDEN, Clk.

June 1, 1797.

N. B. The subscribers purpose to privilege the purchasers of LOTS in WESTPORT, to make payment for the same in certain species of property which will be hereafter described, at its valuation in current money, in the months of April and May next. The road leading from Frankfort to Westport, will be opened in a short time, and continued on to the Illinois country—The road from Shelbyville to Westport has been opened for some time.

JOS. DUPUY.
H. BOWMAR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are sincerely requested to come forward and pay off their accounts before the first of July next; and all those who have any demands, are requested to bring in their accounts to

JAMES JEFFS,

who may be found by applying at Mr. Bradford's Printing Office.

Lexington, June 2 3tt

I FORWARN all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Jacob Rybolt, of Bourbon county, for I am determined not to pay it, as the said bond is settled.

James Jeffs.

June 23. 1797.

MISSING,

A CRATE of QUEENS WARE, containing blue edged plates and dishes, coffee pots, tea pots, coffee cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers, bowls &c. It was landed out of the horse boat, and stored with Mr. Taylor, at Limestone. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by

WILLIAM WEST.

Lexington, 17th March.

N. B. The bowls and teacups, were assorted colours. tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they will sell low for CASH, Hemp, Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco Tallow and Tar, all which they will give the highest price for, at their Store in Lexington Cynthiana, E. Winters's Mills at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware House on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

THAT BEAUTIFUL HORSE CALLED

Nebuchadnezzar,

A Full half Dray, will stand at my stable, at the sign of the Indian King, on main street, Lexington; he is a beautiful black, mixed with a little gray, four years old, about sixteen hands one inch high; his father was a full Dray of the largest size (who was imported by General Williams, Baltimore) his dam a full blooded imported English mare.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand at five dollars the season, payable in merchantable produce, delivered in Lexington. Any gentleman who may choose to send mares any distance, may have pasturage at three shillings per week during the season, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

G. ADAMS.

March 1, 1797. tf

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chinnoweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due bill for fifty-six pounds in merchandise; but have been credibly informed since, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on the said due-bill, as I am determined not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

North Carolina, } *March Term,* 1797.
Morgan District. } *Court of Equity.*

Between Philip Hoodenpyl and John M'Dowell, Complainants,
Against David Dicky, Defendant.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this state; therefore ordered, that the said defendant David Dickey appear and put in his answer next term, to wit: September term, 1797; so that the bill be taken *pro confesso* against him, and heard *ex parte*;—and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Lexington Gazette, in the state of Kentucky.

(Copy of the minutes). Teste,

J. SPENCER, C. & M. E.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Parnell, sailed from Boston on or about the 27th of October last in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the west Indies, where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first inst. he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for the want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villany, he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th inst. he rode in a chair, painted green, drawn by a gray mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road to Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western counties.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnell is a small man, about thirty years of age, much pock marked, has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and his down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benjamin Williams of Baltimore, John Hoge, Esq. at Hillsborough, or Mr. A. Jocelin of this town, or to the subscriber who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND: viz.

Twelve hundred acres on the waters of Big-Bone creek.—Two thousand five hundred acres on the Main branch of Licking above the Upper Blue licks—the above land was patented in the name of Beverly Winslow.—Also five hundred acres on the Beaver-Dam fork of Big Cliffy, a branch of Green river; being part of a survey located and patented in the name of George Scott. The above lands will be sold cheap, and the title warranted good. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms of sale, and see the title papers, on application to the subscriber, at Brents's tavern, Lexington.

WM. WINSLOW.

June 12, 1797. tf